Bharat Nirman comprises six components namely, irrigation, roads, water supply, housing, rural electrification and rural telecom connectivity. The modified/revised targets envisaged under each component are:

(i) to create 1 crore hectares additional irrigation capacity.

(ii) to cover remaining 66802 habitation with population over 1000 (500 in hilly and tribal areas) with all- weather road.

(iii) to cover 55067 uncovered habitations with drinking water. In addition, all habitations which have slipped back from full coverage to partial coverage due to failure of source and habitations which have water quality problems to be addressed.

(iv) to construct 60 lakh houses for rural poor.

(v) to provide electricity to remaining 1,25,000 villages and 23 million households.

(vi) to connect remaining 66822 villages with telephone.

The focus in Bharat Nirman is to impart a sense of urgency in the goals to make the programme time-bound, transparent and accountable.

(c) The agenda of Bharat Nirman involves both ongoing programmes and upscaling of some of the ongoing programme like Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidhyutikaran Yojana, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana and use of Universal Service Obligation Fund for village public telephone. Allocation for Orissa would be as per allocation criterion for each of the scheme.

Information acquired by China

†*30. SHRI PYRELAL KHANDELWAL:
PROF. R.B.S. VARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently, China acquired vital information by breaking into India's sensitive information system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) No, sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

INDO-US nuclear agreement

*31. SHRI MOOLCHAND MEENA:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first agreement on nuclear embargo signed in Washington with India will help India to develop nuclear policy;

(b) if so, whether there are many loopholes in this agreement;

(c) whether this agreement does not recognize India as a nuclear weapon State nor commits US to sell fuel for Tarapur;

(d) if so, to what extent this nuclear pact between India and US would be helpful; and

(e) what steps are being taken to implement the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) The understanding on civil nuclear energy cooperation set out in the India US Joint Statement issued on July 18, 2005 during the visit of the Prime Minister to the US is significant in the context of India's quest for energy security in a cleaner and more efficient manner.

In the Joint Statement of July 18 President Bush conveyed his appreciation to the Prime Minister over India's strong commitment to preventing WMD proliferation and agreed that as a responsible state with advanced nuclear technology, India should acquire the same benefits and advantages as other such states. The US President told the Prime Minister that he would work to achieve full civil nuclear energy cooperation with India as India realizes its goals of promoting nuclear power and achieving energy security. Under the Joint Statement the US President